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## 'Vietnamizing' Cambodia

World opinion will hold the United States directly responsible for any future strife involving Cambodia, where a pro-U.S. rightist military group has seized power and proclaimed the ouster of Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

The Cambodian coup comes at a time when the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency is active all over the world: the attempt on the life of President Makarios of Cyprus, the abortive coup against the new People's Republic of the Congo-Brazzaville the intensification of the CIA "dirty war" in Laos, involving the use of U.S. and Thai ground troops and a U.S. terrorist air bombardment.

Cambodia, under Sihanouk, stood up to Washington's empire builders and defied them. This is why the U.S. for years tried to overthrow Sihanouk.

Sihanouk immediately recognized the new Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam last year as the real representative of the South Vietnamese people, developed close and friendly ties with the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and worked to end the war in Laos on the basis of the 1962 Geneva Agreement.

This policy cost Cambodia heavily, in daily U.S.-Saigon air raids which killed and wounded hundreds of peaceful Cambodian villagers, in CIA-led armed rebellions inside Cambodia, in U.S. threats to invade Cambodia and to crush Sihanouk with force.

Both the DRV and PRG have branded the Cambodian coup a CIA operation, and there are few who will doubt it considering the background of the coup. Sihanouk, according to U.S. news reports, is still immensely popular in Cambodia and the new regime is nervous about any attempted return he might make.

The Nixon administration's pious humbug about "Vietnamization" in the light of developments in Laos, Cambodia and Thailand can now be pinned down for what it is—"Vietnamization" means spreading the Vietnam war all over Southeast Asia.

If a Cambodian revolt against the millionaire pro-U.S. General Lon Nol produces a second Vietnam in this hitherto neutral country, Nixon and the CIA will have to be given the full credit for that kind of "Vietnamization."

THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN  
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# Theory of CIA role in Cyprus killing

From MICHAEL LAKE, Nicosia, March 18

The assassination of the former Cyprus Minister of the Interior, Mr Georghadjis, has thrown into relief the essential weaknesses of the Greek Cypriot political structure. It has, moreover, raised two questions which illuminate the problem.

The first is simply: who killed him? This sounds easy, especially since most of the islanders think they know, though no one believes there will be any charges. The second is: Who or what did those who tried to kill Archbishop Makarios 11 days ago hope to put in his place?

The relevance is, of course,

that Mr Georghadjis is firmly believed to have engineered the plan to kill the Archbishop. It was Makarios who forced him to resign in November, 1968.

Since there is a widespread feeling that Mr Georghadjis had been manoeuvring himself into a fatal corner for several months, the interest in who actually killed him—be it the Greek Cypriot secret service, the junta through its officer corps in Cyprus, or even the Central Intelligence Agency—is academic.

It is much more interesting to wonder who was behind his death and if the people who organised his assassination were the same people who,

perhaps, enlisted his support to kill Makarios and then found him too hot to have around any more. Re-enter the CIA.

The CIA, it will be remembered, is often credited with having given decisive backing to the military coup in Greece in 1967. The CIA has a consuming interest in keeping secure the southern flank of NATO—Greece and Turkey—in an area where Soviet penetration is increasing.

The security problem may well apply, particularly in Cyprus, where the Greek and Turkish communities are still at loggerheads, although talking on, about the society in which they ought to live as Cypriots.

This is why the theory of CIA intervention is so attractive in Cyprus at the moment, given the special vagaries of Greek Cypriot politics.

There is, first, the Unified Party which was set up by Archbishop Makarios partly to provide some sort of traditional democracy in his archbishopric and partly to soothe Mr Georghadjis, whom he had dismissed. The Unified Party was led by a triumvirate—the President of the Assembly (Mr Glavkos Clerides); Mr Tassos Papadopoulos, Minister of Labour; and Mr Georghadjis.

Secondly there is the Unified Democratic Union of the Centre (EDEK), led by Dr Vasos Lyssarides, which is a sort of Social Democrat Party. Then there is the Progressive Front led by the Mayor of Nicosia (Dr Odysseas Ioannides), which is backed by the farmers; the Right-wing Progressive Party, led by Mr Nicos Sampson whose prowess as a gunfighter is legendary, and who stands for Enosis; and, finally the Democratic National Party (DEK) which also stands for Enosis.

The current theory is that, had the Archbishop been killed, Mr Clerides would automatically have succeeded him for 45 days before elections. He might then have come under intense pressure to offer Cyprus as a NATO base with some kind of federal arrangement with Greece and Turkey.

Mr Clerides would not easily agree to such an arrangement, and it is doubtful if the elections for the substantive presidency, which Mr Clerides would hope to win, would take place in peace.

This would have been the time for the CIA to back the right people in setting up a new regime, perhaps from the Cypriot Army (with its Greek Army officers) and with gold-plated ministerial jobs for certain sympathetic politicians.

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NEWS ..

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MAR 16 1970

**Ex-aide slain**

***Makarios***

***on way out?***

By George Weller

Daily News Foreign Service

The murder of slim, soft-spoken Polykarpos Georgiadzis, 40, fallen ex-favorite of President Archbishop Makarios of Cyprus has eliminated the major enemy of the president and of the powerful Communist Party of Cyprus. But it also has stained the archbishop's regime with its first big political assassination and may cause the president to resign.

An official announcement said Georgiadzis' body was found Sunday night in his car on a side road about four miles from Nicosia, the capital.

Georgiadzis was minister of defense and interior until his fall two years ago. He had collaborated with the CIA and accepted American subsidy for the police to report to the American Embassy on the growth of the Communist Party, one-third of the electorate.

AT THE heart of the quarrel was a struggle between Marios and Georgiadzis for control of the Cyprus police.

After the British departed in 1960 Georgiadzis entrusted the key positions in the Cyprus po-

lice force to former guerrillas of Eoka enjoying personal allegiance to himself. He maintained this network in the police even after Makarios dropped him under pressure from the Athenian colonels later in 1968.

Since the attempt on Makarios' life a week ago Sunday, the third in six months, evidence has accumulated that the police were deeply involved. At least three policemen have been arrested. Makarios began quietly purging the police, and concentrated on uprooting Georgiadzis' men even though Georgiadzis publicly stated that the archbishop's suspicions of him had been unfounded.

MAKARIOS has been threatened with defection and disloyalty not only from the police but from his favorite right-hand man, Vice President Glafkos Cleridis, president of Parliament, who for two years has been conducting the delicate negotiations with the Turkish Cypriots.

Cleridis and Georgiadzis were associated in a single political party, and Georgiadzis retained Cleridis' friendship even after his fall in 1968.